Three new liret came to close in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, efter which time one boat will be kept constantly running.

Cammutation and other fickets may be had at the office in Perry-Reme at New-York or Brooklyn, upon same terms as those of the Calbaine and Wallets Far.ics.

Ill tickets insued by this Company, except Commutation tickets, will all tickets insued by this Company, except Commutation tickets, will be taken on the Catharine and Wallets Ferries, and the like tickets of be taken on the Catharine and Wallets Ferries, and the like tickets of the said Ferries will be received at this Ferry.

By this Ferry a very convenient route is effered to reach very many parts of Brooklyn and its suburbs and for funerals to the various comeiness on Long Island. KEYPORT FERRY.

YEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.-Passenger Trains leave plot foot of Duanost as follows, viz :

Fralo Express at 6 A.M for Buffalo direct, over the N. Y. &
Redroad and Buffalo & N. Y. City Railroad, without change of bag-

is of cars.

INCLEMENT EXPRESS at 6 A.M. for Dunkirk.

MAIT at 8 A.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and all intermediate stations.

NAY at 3 50 P.M. for Dehaware and all intermediate stations.

FIGHT EXPRESS at 6 P.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

EMICRANT AT 8 P.M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate stations.

DI Sundays only one Express Train at 6 P.M.

The Express Trains connect at Dunkirs with Lake Shore Rafleosd for reckind, Cincinnett, Chicago, and at Buffalo with first class steaments.

Chycland, Sanduaky, Toledo Betrut and Chicago.

CHAS MINOT. Superintend't.

TOB BOSION, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The splendid and enperior steamers BAY STATE, Capt. Wm.

Brown, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Benjamin Brayton, leave on alternate days. (Sundays excepted), from Pier No. 3, N. R., near the Battery, at 5 P. M. For freight, apply on board, or at the office on Pier No. 3.

ight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch, by an we freight train. WM. BORDEN. Agent, 70 and 71 West-et. UNE, 1853.—The popular steamboat EDWINILEW-IS, Capt J. P. Corlies, for SHREWSBURY, &c. Hiphiand Bock, Per: Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, Middletown and Red Bank, Fare 12 cents. Will leave Peck-slip Pint, East River, as follows:

d Red Babt. Fair is celes.

Sellows:
bursh y, June 2. 2 P.M. Wednesday, June 1.

sturdey, June 4. 3 P.M. Friday, June 3.

seeday, June 6. 6 A.M. Monday, June 6.

bursday, June 11. 9 A.M. Wednesday, June 8.

seeday, June 11. 9 A.M. Friday, June 10.

seeay, June 14. 10 P.M. Wednesday, June 13.

bursday, June 16. 1 P.M. Wednesday, June 16.

seeay, June 16. 1 P.M. Wednesday, June 16.

seeay, June 16. 1 P.M. Wednesday, June 16.

seeay, June 16. 1 P.M. Wednesday, June 16.

amer Edwin Lewis for mle.

BESSON & BROUWER, Agents, No. 151 West-st. TENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW JERSEY .- New Verk, Somerville and Easton—con meaning May 2, 1850.—Lever Firr No 1 North River for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A.M., B.M., and 3 & P.M. and for Somerville at 6 P.M. Returning, leaves Philipse sure, opposite Easton, at 6 and 10 A.M., and 3 15 P.M. This Bre connects at Elusabethtown with trains by the N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtlandest.

ef Courtlandist.

Stage routes un in connection with trains from New York as follows vis: At Plainfield 12 M. on Wednesdays, and 3.45 P. M. on Saturdays & Baskenrige; at Somerville 5.45 P. M. daily for Fluckamin at d'esmak; at White House, S. A. M. daily, for Fluckamin at M. daily, for Belvidera & C., and at Phillippburgh, daily, for Wilksbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch-Chunk and Reading, Pa. Wilhabarre, Bethehem, Allentown, Mauch-Chunk and Reading, Pa.

NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA DIRECT, viå

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—U. S. MAIL and EXPRESS

LINES.—Through in Four Houre.—Leave New-York, foot of Courtlendest at 6, 8 and 8 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Philadelphia,

at 14 A. M., vià Kensington, 7 and 9 A. M., and 44 and 64 P. M., foot of

Wainut-st. Faire, \$3, 82 50 for second elass, in the 8 A. M. from N. York

and 4 P. M., from Philadelphia Through tickets sold and passengers and

chrough bagagae carried for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and

Charleston, in the 8 and 9 A. M., and 44 and 54 P. M. trains, and con
mentions certain with earits trains if behind time. Passengers with

magage cross the ferry 15 minutes before the trains leave POR ALBANY—Fare \$1.—ALBANY and NEW-TORK BLANY BOUTE RAILBOAD—To the daily express trains at 9.4. M. and 5 45 P. M. connecting at Albany with Central Line of Leftroide North and West, from new Depôt, corner of White, Elin and Centra-sta, where through takets can be produced, and bargage checked for Schemetady, Utica. Syracuse, Rochester and Buffaio Passenger also received as Brooms and Buwery and fifther, and 4th-ave attains, the above trains will land passengers at Croton Fails and Chatlans Four Certers only. All other trains will start from Cky Hall station, corner of Tryon-row and Centre-st., as hererofore.

OUR O'CLOCK LINE for HUDSON and INTER

at be clock, connecting with Stages from Newburgh, Ringston and Stabill and Budson and Biwhire Railroad.

P G ULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for BOS-LTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-BEDFORD, TAUNTON and SEWFORT.—Inland Rouse carrying the great Eastern U.S. Mail, without change of carsor detention.

The stramers C. VANDERBILT, Capt Joel Stone, and COMMO-DORE, Capt. J. M. Lewis, in consection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence, Railrouds, leaving New-York andly, (Sundays excepted.) from Pier No. 2 N. R., first wharf above Battery-piace, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the mail train, which leaves Boston at 5 p. M.

These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, salety, speed, comforts and elegance. The officers are experienced and attentive.

The catuminal advantages of this route are superior to any other, being shorter and more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destination in advance of those by either of the other routes.

The COMMODIORS, from New-York—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The CVANDERBILT, from New-York—Monday Wednesday and Stiturdey. From Stonington—Monday, Wednesday and Stiturdey. From Stonington—Monday, Wednesday and Stiday.

N. B.—Passengers on striving at Stonington proceed immediately per mail train to Providence, Boston, Tauston and New-Bedford.

A Baggage Master accompanies the steamer and train through each with the stage of the steamer per PERRY leaves Providence for Newport at 2 P. M.,

at Pisr No. 2, N. R., or at the office, No. 10 Battery-pince.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Summer Arrange
ment—Trains leave Chamberses daily, for Albany and Troy.
Express Train 6 A.M. through in 4 hours, connecting with Trains
saching Buffalo or Montreal at 8 of clock same eventing.
Mail Train 9 A.M.—Through Way Trains 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Express Train 4 P.M.—Accommodation Trains 5 20 and 6 30 P.M.
For Tarrytown at 11 P.M.—Bor Policepais at 7 A.M., Way, Freight and Passenger Train, and
10 P.M. Passenger Train.
For Peckskill at 16 A.M. and 6 P.M.
The Tarrytown, Peckskill same Folkeepsie Trains stop at all Way
Stations.

Stations. Passengers takes at Chambers. Canal. Christopher. 19th and 31st-se. SUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-et. at 7 39 A.M. for Peughkeepeie, and at 5 P. M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. EW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD-

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RATEROVAL

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—May 9, 1853.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW YORK—Accommodation and Special at 7.00 and
13.30 A. M., 400 and 5.45 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 9 16 A. M. and 6 80 P. M. for Port Chester.

The 7 A. M. and 4 P.M. connect with the Danbury and Norwalk Road, at Norwalk; and the 11.30 A. M. with the Canal Railroad at New-

Haven.

Exprese Train at 8 A M, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield,
Worcester, and Boston; Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads,
connecting with Housatonic and Naogatuck Railroads at Bridgeport;
with New-Lordon Road, for New London, Norwich, Stonington, and
Providence, at New-Haven, and with Canal Railroad at New-Haven.

Exprese Train at 3 P M, for New-Haven, councering with the Housatonic and Naogatuck Railroads at Bridgeport; with the Accommodation Train of the Hartford and Springfield, and Connecticut River
Reads to Northampton; and with the New-London Road at NewHaven. 5 P.M Express Train for Boston, stopping at New Haven, Hartford,

5 P.M. Express Train for Bosson, scoping as New Assessment Spring Beld, and Worsester.

TRAINS 18TO NEW-YORK—Accommodation and Special Trains at 2800, 6.15 and 8.15 A.M. and 4 P.M., through from New-Haven.

At 5.39 A.M. and 4 P.M., from Port Chester.

Express Train at 9.35 A.M. receives passengers from Springfield and Bartiord, New-Loudon and Canal Railroads at New-Haven.

Beston Express Train leaves New-Haven on arrival of trains from the East, at 1.07 and 9.39 P.M. fetopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk and Sam, ford, blewing Beston at 8 A.M. and 4.39 P.M. Trains of the New-Loudon road run in connection.

See large bill of advertissment at the Station Houses and principal Botts.—New-Haven, May, 1833 GEO, W. WHISTLER, Jr., Sus't.

DUFFALO and NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD via New-York and Eric Raitroad to HORNELLSVILLE.—Trains leave from foot of Dunancet as follows: 6 A.M. BUFFALO EXPRESS.—Through in 14 hours 20 minutes, with-

wit change of cars or baggage.

8 A.M. Mail. Thank—Stopping at all stations.

8 A.M. Mail. Thank—Stopping at all stations.

6 P.M. Experses Thank—Arrive at Buffalo at 10 A.M.

Tickets at No. 25 Courtlandt-st. and at foot of Donne-st.

J. G. HOVT, Superintendent.

W. C. Tallemador, Agent, No. 25 Courtlandt-st.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL LINE.-Sixty Miles On Distance Saved by taking the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and NOBTHERN SUDJANA RAILROAD.

Through Tiekets for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, RACINE, KENOSHA, WAUKEJAN and SHEBOYJEN, by New-York and Eric Relicod vis Dunkirk, and Buffalo and Now-York City Relicosd, Popple's Line of Steambears, Hudson River Railroad via Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo with the splencid scamers.

EMPIRE STATE, J. Wilson, Commander, MONDAYS and TRUESIAATS.

EMPIRE STATE, J. Wilson, Commander, MONDAYS and THURSIAN'S.
SUITHERN MICHIGAN, D. Perkifs, Commander, WEDNES-DAYS and SATURDAYS.
KORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. Pheatt, Commander, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Leaving Builaio every Evening, (Sundaya excepted.)
These steamers are low-presente, built expressly for the Lake trade, and for finish, speed, strength and safety, have no superiors anywhere.
The constitutions with the Express Trains at Taledo and Monroe, for Chiese and St. Louis are perfect, and can be relied upon.
Forty hours from Now-York to Chicago. Time and money saved by taking this line.

Tassengers preferring it can take the Lake Shore Railroad to Toledo, the Michigan. Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad to Chicago, thence by the Rock Island Railroad to La Saile, forming the only continued in the Chicago.

Line of Railroad to the Illinois River.
htmush Tickets ar Freight, apply to
JOHN F. FORTER, Agent, No. 123 Broadway, cor. De-

CANANDAIGUA and NIAGARA FALLS RAIL

BOAD.

1853.
CHANGE OF TIME.
1853.
ERICES REDUCED!—Four Trains daily, except Sunsays. Tickets said through to New York via Canandalgus and Llinira and the New York and Esiz Railreads. This road being the BROAD GAUGE, the case are more roomy and pleasant than any other route.

Express Twints leave Batavia at.

Express Twints leave Batavia at.

Both correcting with Express Trains on the Canandalgus and Elinipa and New York and Eric Railroads, and reaching Canandalgus and Elinipa said New York and Eric Railroads, and reaching Canandalgus in time to take the lint Express Train East on the Albany and Buffalo Raticeods.

Raperintendent's Office. C. & N. F. R. L. Cacamdarjus. May 2. 1833

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT and NIAGAKA FALLS

RAILROAD open to BUFFALO.—The most direct, orickest and chapper route to Toronto. Hamilton and Canada Vest. On and after TUFSDAY, Jan. 18, 1830, brains will leave Buchostor for Statisle and Niagars Falls as follows: 7.20 A. M. and 2.15 FM. Returning train will leave Buffalo and Niagars Falls for Rochester at 7.50 A.M. and 4.40 FM. Pessengers for Buffalo will find this route appendix in point of souther and statistical communities. The present terminus of the Road in Buffalo is on the Terrace—the most occurred portion of the Road in Buffalo is on the Terrace—the most occurred portion of the stay.

NEW-YORK and MONTREAL RAIL KOAD .- To Bellows Falls Rutland, Burlington, St. Johnstorz, Montpeller, St. Albars, Rouse's Feint, Ogdenslungh, Mentreal, and intermediate forms. Teless can be procured at the New-York and New-Haves Railress Chica No. 412 Franchews, Express trains laws at it A. M. and S.P.M. Bagasae checked through. Freight with dispatch and medical prices. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, No. 152 Southest.

CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD to PHILA DELPHIA From Pior No. 1, North River, toot of Rattery-place. Two Lines daily, at 10 AM, and 2 P. M. Accommodation Line & 10 AM, by steam loss TRENTON to South Amboy, theose by team to Bendesstown and steamhout R. STOCKTON to Philadelphia. Pare, 42. Express Line at 2 P. M. by steambout JOEN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camelon by our Through in 44 hours. Fare, 4. Returning, here Philadelphia at 19 A.M. and 2 P. M.

TOLEDO, NORWALK and CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD—Forming, in connection with the Mobigan Southern and Northern Indiana, the Lake Shore, and Clevelan I and Pittaburgh Railroad, the only entire Railroad Line bet were the East and West—The best and most expeditious route between Eastern cities, Chicage and St Louis.

SUMMER ADRANGIANTS

ond St. Louis. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May In, Passenger Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as Soliows:

Accommodation et 9:10 A. M., stopping at all stations.

Bay Express at 3:15 P. M., stopping only at Frement, Bellevus, Monceville and Norwalk.

Night Express at 11:15 P. M., stopping only at Fremout, Bellevus, Memoratile, Norwalk and Oberlin.

Leave CLEVELAND.

Henroeville, Norwalt and Oberlin.

LEAVE CLEVELAND.

Day Express at 7 10 A. M., stopping only at Norwalk, Mot

At Toledo with trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Iodiana Railread for Chicago and way stations, and through Chicago and Rock Jalased Railread and steamers on Illinois River, forming a line to St. kowis

At Bellevue with trains of Mad River and Lake Eris Railroad for
Sendusky City, Springfield, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolia, &c.
At Monroeville with trains of Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad for
Sandesky, Skelby Junction, Columbus, Zanesville, Newart, &c.
At Graften with trains of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnatii Railmond for Columbus, Cincinnati and way stations
At Claveland with trains of Lake Shore Railroad for New-York and
Boston, via Buffalo and Albany, and for New-York via Guakirk; with
trains of Cleveland are Pitteburgh Railroad for Pittsburgh, Philadelhia Baltimore and Washington City.

E. R. PHILLIPS, Sand

Medical.

M. BUTLER'S PATENT TRUSS and SUP-A. BUTLER'S PATENT TRUSS and SUP.

o FORTER PADS for Hernia (rapture) and Prolapsus Uteri,
(falling won.b.) owing to their new and distinctive forms, induce radical cures, and consequently are now feat superceding all others in use. Office No. 4 Vesey et., New York. A femine in attendance. In fants Trussed at ever weeks age.

I YING-IN INSTITUTE, No. 201 West 36th-st., near title-av.—Mr. C.S. BAKER, M. D., graduate and practical phy-

OLD MEN, DO YOU WANT HAIR! YOUNG MEN, DO YOU WANT HAIR! YOUNG the Whiskers, or Mustaches, or Hair to grow strong and luxurant and will not stain or rigure the skin for it acts entirely an the roots of Hair or Beaud. This is a fact, although it is startling. Si per bottle, sent to any per of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, R. G. STALMAM.

DLANETT's BITTERS.-This article is effered to the public as a cure for Debility. Indigestion Liver Complaint, Sea Sickness. Dyspepsia and Netvous afections generally. They are highly picasing to the taste, and wholly vegetable in their composition. For calle by W. M. T. HICKS & Co., No. 214 Pearlet. SAND's SYRUP of HOARHOUND and VEGETA.

BLE EXPECTORANTS.—122, 25 and 50 cents.—A delightful and
cure remedy for Cougha, Colds and Cosmunption. Solid, wholesale and
retail, at the SAND'S Mammoth Drug Store, No. 71 James 25.

HIRTY TEARS EATERIENCE of an Old NURSE.—Mrs. WINSLOW would call the attention of the ladice to her SCOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It will give immediate rollef, reduces all inflammation, making the process of teething says, and is possified; save to cure the dysentery and distributed in mense quantities are sold all over New-England. Sold by C. H. SING, corner of Johnest, and Broadway; BUYD & PAUL, No. 46 LOCATIONALS, and W. D. CRUMBIE, No. 318 Bowers, corner of Bleeckerst, New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Broaklyn. Price, 2/a bettle. Price, 2/a bettle.

Also for sale as above, CURTIS & PERKINS'S WILD CHERRY
BITTERS, for the cure of bilious and Janudice complaints, and general
debility. They quicken the blood and give new it is and energy to the
whole system. Price only 57; cents in pint bottles.

#### Mater Enre.

A CARD.—A Report of Two Hundred Interesting
A Cases, treated with Water, by EDWARD FELLERER,
M. D., Resident Physician of the Orange Mountain Water.
Cure Institution, will be furnished (without charge) to any applicant
heliosing in a postpoid order, one U. S. letter stamp. Address C. C.
SELLERS & BROTTIER, Proprietors of the Orange Mountain Water-Cure, Sowth Orange, New-Jersey. Visitors to the above-named
Irestitution take the Morris and Essex Railway, foot of Courtlandtes,
at 24 A. M. and 12 M., or 4 and 6 P. M. Distance from New-York 14
miles.

DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER-CURE ES
TABLISHMENT at FLORENCE. (Northampton.) Mass., hav
ing been greatly enlarged and improved through new buildings and
parchases, is whie to accommodate upward of 150 persons. The establishment is situated in one of the pleasantest and healthiest regions
of New-England, shownding in apprings of the purest and coldest grante water; and the Doctor is the earliest disciple of Prissentit and the
oldest Hydropathic Physician new living. Price for board and treatment 450 per week.

NR. SHEW, of New-York, earliest American Prac DR. BEDORTHA'S WATER CURE, at SARATOGA D. R. BEDOKTHA WATERCUKE, at SARATOGA
SPRINGS.—This Establishment is located on Broadway, near
the celebrated Congress Spring. The House, now entering its sectord
season, is newly fitted up; two separate sets of boths are arranged, and
a convenient Gymnesion attached. New places powere equal attraction or more desirable facilities for the cure.

H IDROPATHIC and HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, 1. No. 15 Leight-st.—Accommodations for one hundred patients.

Departments for Female Diseases. R. T. TRALL, Proprietor; Dr. J.

L. HOSFORD, Assistant

NEWPORT WATER CURE will be opened on the It is of April. It has been fitted up with particular regard to com-fort and convenience, and with the celebrated healthfulness of the New yort climate, will be a most desirable cure. Address Dr. W. F REH, Newport, E. I.

## Legai Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUSSELL DAY HALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with wonders thereof to the subscriber, at the effice of Eslestier & Lane, Attorneys, No. 11 Nassatist. in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of November next.—Dand, New-York, the twenty-first cay of May, 183, my25 lawsmith.

N. PHUSLIANGE.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. A. GODDRICH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, brunchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his readment, gain 1,228 Broadway, in City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New 5 the 8th day of March, 1903. [mr.] swimm?] J. E. GOODRICH N PURSUANCE of an order of Jesse C. Smith, Esq.

Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY WOODMAN, late of the City of Brocklyn, decreased, that they are required to eithbut the same with the venders thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 20s Hicke st., in the Tity of Brooklyn, on or before the eighteenth day of August next. - D v 11 1863. [14f lawdmM\*] MARY A WOODMAN. Adu N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the N FURSUANCE Of all order of the Statistical Colors of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and JoHN WALSH, lake of the City of New York, cergyman, deceased research the same, with wonders thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, each, Yorkville, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty third day of center next.—Dated New York, the numerical day of March, 1803.

ED. S. FINLAY, M. D. Executor.

SUPREME COURT of the STATE of NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT of the STAIE of NEW YORK & -THOMAS BOYLE, administrator, with the Will annovaed, &c., of JAbe'S BOYLE, decess & against ANN SPIERS and others, legates under said will.—Administrator's sale at public auction, by ANTHONY BLEECKER. By virtue of a judgment order of the Sopreme Court of the State of New-York, will be sold by Thomas Boyle, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c., of James Boyle, iate of sale city, decessed, under the direction of Thomas W. Clerke, Esquire, Referee, appointed for that and other purposes by said Court, at public society, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, all that certain Lot of Ground and premises known as No. 32 Mottest situate on the easterly side of said street, having erected thereon a three-story brick Dwelling House in front, and a two story brick Building in the rear, said to being in breadth in front and rear about 30 feet, and in depth about 80 feet, the trile lease-bold, derived from an old and long lease from the Corporation of the City of New-York, having about 28 years to run, and subject to no greund-rent said premises being of the estate of the said James Boyle, deceased. Terms of sale, cash. Further particulars may be had by applying to

SUFREME COURT.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Isaac N. Parker, George W. Reed. Frederick S. Martin, Nicheles Vanwiekle and Henry Cleveland.—To ISAAC N PAR-KER and NICAOLAS VANWICKLE. Sirs. You are hereby summoned A.E. and MICACLAS VANWICKLE. Sirs. Ion are dereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serves a copy of your answer on me at Ellicotiville, Certarangus County, New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if the Detendants fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. And you will take notice, that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Allegamy County, on the 2d day June, 1873.

[13] IswSwM. Plaintiff's Attorney.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

CATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Illinois-Over \$1,000,000 in Gold. The steamship Illinois, Lieut, H. J. Haristein, U. S. N., Commanding, left Aspinwall on the morning of 4th inst. and arrived at Quarantine on the evening of the 11th, making the run home in 7 days and 12 hours. She brings the California mails of May 16, \$1,111,300 in

gold dust on freight, and 324 passengers. June 10, at 3 o'clock, P.M., Wm. Trewhilds, aged 31, o' Illinois, died of Fever. Hector C. Ames, U. S. Consul, died at Acapulco on the

7th May, of Brain Fever, one week's illness.

The California news by the Illinois has been anticipated by previous arrivals. We are indebted for acceptable favors to E. H. Mitchell,

Esq., Purser of the Illinois, to Mr. Powers, Mail Agent, and to Berford & Co.'s Express.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.-Letters from the Coast of FROM THE COAST OF APRICA.—Letters from the Coast of Africa state that seventy five persons sold out of the Colony of Sierre Leone as slaves to the neighboring tribes have been delivered up to the authorities. Fifteen of the buyers and sellers had been convicted. A notorious slave dealer. Don Crispo, was in prison, waiting passage to the Canaries for trial. For several years the ships of war have been trying to secure this well known character. [Bos. Trav. Wast. REDUCTION OF FARE BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND WASH.
SOTON.—The Baltimere and Ohio Railroad Company have

determined to reduce the price of passage upon the Washington Branch Read from \$1.80 to \$1.25; and that for "round tickets," entitling the hear-r to go to and fro on the same day, but \$1.50 will be charged; this arrangement to have effect from and after the first day of July next

Chautauque County has ten newspapers within her berders, as follows:—1 at Silver Creek, 1 at Dunkirk, 2 at Fredonia, 1 at Westneld, 1 at Mayville, 1 at Sherman, 2 at Jamestown, and 1 at Ellington.

MURDERERS ARRESTED. The Highway Robbery and Murder at the North.

Messrs. W. H. Van Tassell and John Secor, of New.

castle, Westchester County, have been traversing the North-eastern pertion of our State, in company, in quest of herser, of which Mr. Van Tassel had previously been a purchaser in that quarter, for sale among his neighbors. He is a thrifty farmer, of some 40 years of age. Secor was a younger man—perhaps 25. They were trave ing from Fort Covington to Malone, in Franklin Co., on Monday last each on horseback, with two or three led horses which they had purchased, when Mr. Van Tussel was startled by the report of a gun close at hand, and instantly saw his companion reel and fail to the ground, shot through the body. Instantly there emerged from the woods two young men whom the two had freely conversed with respecting horses to be purchased, and who knew theroute they were traveling, and that they had considerable money in their possession. Of these Mr. Van Tassell, in some doubt, inquired, " Is this an accident? or what does it mean?" answer being returned, he wheeled his horse, and fied at the top of his speed to a village a few miles distant, where he gave the alarm, which was immediately spread far and wide, and every one turned out to surround and scour the woods in which the tragedy was enacted. This was done so speedily that the young wretches who committed the deed were caught before they had made their escape, and one of them was seen to throw away something, just before he was arrested, which proved to be the watch and money (\$150) of the murdered Secor. They were both se-

cured. It appeared that, having but one gun of their own, they had attempted to borrow another the day before, under a pretense of hunting; but the owner refused to lend his gun for hunting on the Sabbath, so they were obliged to at ten pt the muder with one. The place where they lay in wait by the side of the road showed that they had waite there, whittling sticks, &c. for an hour or more, and it seemed probable that they had endeavored to bring the two travelers in range so as to shoot them both at once.— The ball passed through the body of Secor, but Van Tasse was untouched. He reached home with the body of hi friend on Tuesday, and the funeral took place at Choppa qua en Friday. P. S.- Since writing the above we have found in the  $T^k$ 

Frontier Palladium, (Malene) of the 9th inst, the following fell account of this most atrocious murder and robbery: It becomes our painfal duty, this week, to record one of the most cold-blooded and heartless murders ever per-petrated in this section.

Two men, Van Tassel and John B. Secor, from New Cas-

tle, Westchester County, in this State, had been for a few days previous to this occurrence, in this and the edge of St. Lawrence County, purchasing some horses, and on Mon St. Lawrence County, parchasing some horses, and on Mon-day morning, the eth inst., were on their way home with their berses, baving taken the "Hopkinton and Port Kent Turnpike" from Hepkinton. On Sanday night they stopped at the Inn of Mr. Ladd, in Duane, in this county, where they staid until Monday morning. After breakfast, they proceeded on their way through the woods, with six horses, each riding a horse and leading two others, one on either side, and one immediately proceeding the other on the road. They proceeded in this manner some four or five miles from Mir. Ladd's, and until within about three fourths of a mile of the old Hatch tayern, now kept by Hiram Ayres. mile of the old Hatch tavern, now kept by Hiram Ayres, in the town of Franklin, when they came to a small brook, on ither side of which the land rises several feet, and the on there side of which the land rises several feet, and the read curves to as to form an eibow. As the men descend-ed to the brook they were about one rod apart, and as Mr. Secorcame upon the bridge they were startled by the re-port of a rifle, and Mr. Van Tassel, who was riding in the rear, looking in the direction of the sound, saw smoke is-suing from the bushes on the side of the road, within two suitg from the bushes on the side of the road, within two rods of them, and at the same instant, observed his companion fail dead from his horse, and a man step from the bushes which had concealed him. Van Tassel exclaimed, "What are you doing here? Did you mean to shoot us, "or was it an accidental shot!" The ruilian made no reply, but stepped has kinto the bushes and walked a short distance off. Van Tassel, fearing further violence, turned the house and sense of the property of the prope this horses, and returned to the nearest house and informed them with at had happened, and then went on to Mr. Ladd's, where he had spent the night, and aroused enough to return to the scene of murder.

On returning to the spot, they found the body of Secor lying in the road, his pockets rifled of nearly all their contents.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body as soon as

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body as soon as possible, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts

Suspicion was immediately directed to James M. Bickford and Thomas Cock, from Dickinson, two young men, one of whom had a rifle, who had been in the neighborhood the previous afternoon, and had called at one or two places, at one of which they endeavored to borrow another gun, with the intention, as they said, of going to Meacham Lake, in this vicinity, hunting and fishing. They did not, however, succeed in this, and they passed on in the direction of the scene of the murder. About the scene, tracks and other evidences of the presence of at least two persons were discovered, and these tracks corresponded in size and appearance with those of the two persons who had taken of a Mr. Perkins, where they endeavored to borrow the gun. Similar tracks were also found in the road some miles this side, as if the persons had taken their course to this place. On following them up, it was found that they had stopped at the house of a Mr. Wine, where they had taken oftner, and said they were coming to Malone to take the cars. Before night many of our citizens had taken the alarm, and bodies of them were on the lock out for these murderers. About sinset two persons were discovered about a mile and a half south of this village, near the woods, on the bank of the river, and as they were approached fled into the woods and disappeared. The roads were partially guarded during the night in the direction it was supposed they would take, but nothing was seen of them. Early the following morning the woods enpresed they would take, but not Early the following morning the we was seen of them. Early the following morning the woods in which they had taken refuge were scoured, as were the roads leading from our village, but nothing could be discovered of them. The alarm had been spread along the railroad and watches set at the different stations, and about so clock on Tuesday morning they were taken at Burke Station. They approached the depot in company, but one of them, young Bockford, noticing a man with whom he was acquainted, spoke to him, and as he passed immediately got over the lence into the lots and made off in another direction. Young Cook kept on toward the depot, and was so on arrested by the hands. As soon as Bickford saw this, he started into a brisk run, but was pursued and over taken, in about one hundred rods. They were brought to this village, and after being searched were put in jail, and in the afternoon had an examination. When the prisoners ep of them. in the afternoon had an examination. When the prisoners were brought in about noon on Tuesday, the bells were rung and a canonn fired, and those who were out searching

immediately came in.

On the examination Mr. Van Tassel thought he recognized in young Bickford the person who stepped into the road when the fatal shot was fired; he also recognized a watch-key, found on Bickford, as the one having belonged watch-key, found on Dicktord, as the one having belonged to Secor, and a watch and pocket-book, containing \$574, which were found hid under a log, within a few feet of where Bickford was taken; and beside which, he was observed by his pursuers to stop, which enabled them to come up with and take him. They were recommitted to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in Joly next.

July next.

We have given the leading features in this awful tragedy as correctly and as free from prejudice as we are able. Many of the details are necessarily passed over. The young men offered no witnesses on their part, and we understand will not until they are called up for trial, should an indictment be found against them, although opportunity was given them to procure witnesses and offer testimony

an indictment be found against team, almogh opportunity was given them to procure witnesses and offer testimony at a subsequent time.

Of the character of these young men we know little—of one of them, nothing. Young Bickford is the oldest son of Mr. Henry N. Bickford, of Dickinson, a very respectable and well esteemed man, wherever he is known. The young man has attended school at this place for a considerable length of time, and his school fellows give him credit for being kind and good hearted, although like too many young men, rather wild, but not, we believe, malicious. He is 22 or 23 years of age, good-looking and intelligent, and among the last we should select for a hardened villain, or a highway robber.

The parents of young Cook also live in the same neighborhood with Bickford, and the young man has been engaged in the service and lived in the family of Mr. Bickford for several months past. He is about 17 years old, a very ordinary looking boy, and one whom no one would select for a nurderer. If these boys are the guilty ones, they engaged in shew and hazardons business, and one with which they were entirely unacquainted and whofly unfitted to pursue.

The body of Mr. Secor has been taken to hishbone for terment. He was a single man, and from 30 to 35 years

## AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Instructions to Our Representatives Abroad. (Circular.)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 1st, 1853. In addition to the "Personal Instructions to the Diplomatic Agents of the United States in Foreign Countries

matic Agents of the United States in Foreign Countries' the following are hereafter to be observed.

In performing the ceremonies upon the occasion of his reception, the representative of the United States will conform, as far as it is consistent with a just sense of his devotion to republican institutions, to the customs of the country wherein he is to reside, and with the rules prescribed for representatives of his rank: but the department would encourage as far as practicable, without impairing his usefulness to his country, his appearance at court in the simple dress of an American citizen. Should there be cases where this cannot be done, owing to the character of the foreign government, without detriment to the public interest, the nearest approach to it compatible with the due performance of his duties is earnestly recommended. The simplicity of our usages and the tone of feeling among our people is much more in accordance with the example of our first and mest distinguished representative at a royal court than the practice which has since prevailed. It is to be regretted that there was ever any departure in this respect from the example of Dr. Frankim. History has recorded and commended this example, so congenial to the spirit of our positical institutions. The department is desirous of removing all obstacles to a return to the simple and uncestentatious course which was deemed so proper and was so much the following are hereafter to be observed.

approved in the earliest days of the republic. It is our purpose to cultivate the most amicable relations with all countries, and this we believe can be effectually done without requiring our diplomatic agents a road to depart in this respect from what is suited to the general sentiments of our fellow entirens at home. All instructions in regard to what is called diplomatic uniform or court dress, being withdrawn, such of our representatives in other countries will be left to regulate this matter according to has own sense of propriety and with a due respect to the views of his government as herein expressed. ernment as herein expressed.

It is desirable that the Minister or Charge d' Affaire It is desirable that the Minister or Charge d' Affaires should establish the legation in as central a position as may be convenient of the Metropolis, near the Government to which he is sent. It will behis duty to see that it is kept open every day except Sundays and fete days, from 9 o clock in the forer oon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Secretary attached to it, if there be one, must perform in person, all the services which properly devolve upon him, except in cases of sickness or leave of absence. In such eases it is enjoined upon the Minister to appoint an American citizen to represent him, if it can be done. There is an obvious impropriety in devolving upon a foreigner the duties which belong to the Secretary. It is necessary to be thus specific in these instructions; f r it has frequently occurred, of latter years, that Secretaries of Legation have, as this Department is informed, employed Clerks whose allegiance was foreign, to copy dispatches and do other official duties which pertained to themselves. This practice, which, it is feared, is upon the increase, is so obviously wrong, that the President is resolved to cause it to be discontinued. The correspondence between the Government and the Legations of the United States must be guarded with the utmost secreey even as relates to our own effectives. ment and the Legations of the United States must be guarded with the utmost secresy even as relates to our own citizens. To submit it to the examination of a foreigner will be regarded as an indiscretion in the offender, demanding immediate deprivation of office. The first duty of a subject is considered to be fidelity to his sovereign. Foreign Clerks may be justly regarded as unsafedepositaries of the secrets of our diplomacy in the Legation where they are employed. The possibility that a revelation of our secret state papers may occur in this manner, is sufficient to excite fears on the subject, and require the strictest observation.

Ministers the United States and Charge d'Affaires requested to authenticate by their own signatures, with theseal of the Legation, the pusports of American citizens, and not permit Secretaries to perform this duty when they themselves are at their posts.

W. L. MARCY. themselves are at their posts.

(CIRCULAR.)
TO CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1853.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1833. It has been represented to this department, upon authority which is deemed undoubted, that American Cousuis are in the habit of employing foreign clerks to assist in toe discharge of cot sular duties. This is a practice no longer to be count-nanced. Where it is practicable, no other than citizens of the United States are to be hereafter entrusted with the performance of any consular act. You will accordingly, within a reasonable time after the receipt of this circular, make the changes hereby required and receive into your service consular clerks who owe allegiance to this Government, and also carefully guard the records of the United States committed to your keeping from the perusal of aliens. Should or cumstances prevent a strict compliance with this regulation, you will at once report the fact to this department and explain the reasons thereof.

Incoveniences may result from this regulation to Con-

Inconveniences may result from this regulation to Con-suls where the English language is not that of the country in which the Cons. I is situated, but if he be not acquainted with such language at the time of receiving the appointment, it is presumed that he will soon acquire a sufficient knowledge of it for the management of his official business. Wherever the consulate be, most of the business will be conducted in English and with citizens of the United States. Moreover, he will find in most foreign countries young Americans desirous perhaps of such employment as he can afford them and in all respects capable of perform-ing the duties required, to his satisfaction.

The President in the performance of his duties conceived The President in the performance of his dufies conceives that he has no alternative but to manifest his decided disapprobation of the anti-American practices and tendencies which are but too palpable in our consular department. There are many of our citizens—young men—at home and abread, who are anxious of acquiring a knowledge of one or another of the continental languages of Europe—a knowledge which, in after years, would be valuable to the government and to the people,—and it is recommended to our consuls to procure such as assistants, confident that they will be found equally effectual and more trustworthy. orthy. The commanders of our mercantile marine, the sailors by

whom it is manned, as well as other citizens having busi-ness with our consulates, will find it more pleasant to tran-sact it with subordinates who are their own countrymen, than with foreigners differing from them as much in man

Upon examination it is found that no returns have been received from several of our consulates, and that in some of those transmitted there are, apparently, irregularities in the statements required to be made semi-annually to this department. If there be but a solvary fee paid at a consulation of the statement of the statement of the semi-annually to this department. department. If there be but a sontary its paid at a consulate during a twelvementh, it must be reported in future; and if none be received that fact must be also reported. In every instance where an official service is performed, the counsel will be particular to include the amount therefor in his reports to this d-partment. The omission to make the reports required by instructions, will be regarded as a sufficient cause for removals from effice.

The interest of believes that a ways are practiced to a

There is reason to believe that abuses are practised to a There is reason to believe that abuses are practised to a considerable extent in many places, and particularly in the South of Europe, in the exaction of fees for verifications of passports, which night be dispensed with. The department is informed that consuls of the United States have connived at the demands by the authorities of certain cities in the Italian States, and other places, where their consulates are established, for consular vises, in order to derive benefit from the fees consequent therefrom. If this betrue it is an abuse, and when known will be punished invariably with matnanane us deprivation of office. Such procedure would be slike disreputable to the conculs themselves and to the republic which tolerates it.

If alike the custom observed at the British foreign office

to the republic which tolerates it.

Unlike the custom observed at the British foreign office and at the prefectures in France, passports are given by this d-partment to our citizens tree of cost. This is also the rule at our legations, at which no charge is permitted to be made for vises.

Happily for our people we know nothing of the system, in interior intercourse, of passports. A foreigner may travel unmolested from the castern conflues of Mains to the research beginning of the system, with him.

the western borders of Oregon without bearing with him any protection whatever from his Government; but as other nations have the undoubted right to regulate their internal affairs in such a manner as they may think proper in the commercial and other intercourse of our citizens with their inhabitants, unless their regulations shall conflict with treaty stipulations and international usages, we can do nothing more than afford to our countrymen travaling abroad all the facilities at the disposal of their own Government, not suffering them to be subjected to any wrong, so far as this department can prevent it, by our own or foreign By an act of Congress of April 14, 1792, Consuls are au-

By an act of Congress of April 14, 1792, Consuls are authorized to receive "for authonicating, under the consular scal, every protest, declaration, deposition, or other act, which such captains, masters, mariners, seamen, passengers, merchants, or others, as are citizens of the United States, nay respectively, choose to make, the sum of two dollars."

The words "or others" clearly establish the right of a consul, when an application is made to him to that end, to demand two deliars for a passport—as also for size to one—because the consular scal is necessarily employed to authenticate the set. That portion of the circular, therefore, which was issued by this department under date of June 25, 1830, instructing consuls that "no charge is to be made for passports" is hereby revoked.

Where there is a legation of the United States and a

where there is a legation of the United States and a consulate at the same place consuls are not authorized hereafter to issue or vise passports. This duty devolves upon the legation as the higher authority of the two. This department is informed that in some countries our

This department is informed that in some countries our consuls think to impart dignity and importance to the place where the business of the consulste is transacted by calling it "La Chancellerie" and the clerk in their employment "Le Chancellerie" and the clerk in their employment or by instructions, it is not in harmony with the usages in their country. If led to it by a desire to imitate what they see abroad the motive for it is as reprehensible as the practice. practice.

Consuls are instructed to keep their offices open for the

transaction of official business from 9 o clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They will not be at liberty hereafter to absent themselves from their consular districts, unless upon leave obtained from this department; which will only be given in urgent cases and for comparatively short periods.

In all that relates to scientific discoveries; to progress in

In all that relates to scientific discoveries, to progress in the arts, to agricultural developments, and to general statistics in foreign countries, consuls are requested to communicate freely and frequently with this department. Apart from their more formal deties they may in this manner contemplation to propose to Congress at its next ression, if the information received before that time be deemed sufficiently valuable to warrant the application, to publish annually for the public eye, a volume containing extracts from consular despatches.

All the instructions heretofore issued from this department in relation to consular uniform are hereby revoked. Neither the propriety nor the utility of any regulation on this subject is perceived.

This subject is perceived.

No law prescribes to civil officers at home—no usage warrants any such mere external distinction, and it gould not be assumed by functionaries at home, without off-ance to the public taste.

When Consuls appoint Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents, which it is searcely necessary to remark, should be citi-

which, it is searcely necessary to remark, should be citi sens of the United States, they are required to communi-

sens of the United States, they are cate the fact to this department.

The aforegoing instructions are applicable to Vice-Consuls, Commercial Agents and Vice Commercial Agents, and the strict observance of them is enjoined by the President States.

W. L. Marcy. dent of the United States.

The word "Statisties" was originated by Sir John Sin-clair, of Scotland, during the first part of the present cen-tury. He also first exemplified the importance of the sci-ence—for it is now no less than a science—by publishing the most complete tabular view of the condition of Scot-land, that was ever given of any country. Since that, the vaine of accurate statistical knowledge has been more and more appreciated, and, consequently, the knowledge itself more extensively gathered. Now, indeed, nearly every-thing that can be numbered or measured, is made the sub-ject of minute inquiry and careful registry. What were formerly considered pure accidents, and so exempt from all system, or continuent trifles, and so beneath notice, have system, or contingent trides, and so beneath notice, have been shown under the statistician's arrangement to be the products of general laws, and to have a real and systematic bearing upon the welfare of man.

REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MAR-

RIAGES.

SEATE OF NEW-YORK-OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, 
ALEANY, Thursday, June 3, 1833.

Mugistrotes, Clergymen, Physicians, Sc., 14 the City
of New York.

of New-York:

The following Act, prescribing certain duties on you, in regard to a Registry of Ruths, Deaths and Marriages, and imposing a punally for the neglect thereof, passed the Legislature; and became a law on the 2st day of April, 1853; and you are called upon to take notice that its provisions go into and take full effect on the 1st day of July, 1853;

Legislature; and became a law on the bay and appropriate 1853; and you are called upon to take notice that its provisions go into and take pull effect on the 1st day of July, 1853;

"An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act providing for the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, passed April 2, 1853.

"The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do exact as follows:

"Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Clergymen, Magistrates, and other persons who perform the marriage ceremony in the City of New York, to keep a registry of the marriages celebrated by them, which shall contain, as near as the same can be ascertained, the names and surnames of the parties married, the residence age and condition of each—whether single or widowed. It shall also be the duty of physici-ns and professional midwives to keep a registry of the several births in which they have assisted professionally, which shall contain, as near as the same can be ascertained, the time of such birth, name, sex and color of the child, the names and residence of the parents, and to report the same on or before the first Monday of each and every month, to the City Inspector of the City of New York; and physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness, shall in the certificate of the decease of such person, specify, as near as the same can be ascertained, the name and surname, age, occupation, term of residence in said City, place of nativity, condition in life, (whether single, married, widow or widower), color, last place of residence, and the direct and indirect cause of death of such deceased person, and the Coroners of the City and County of New York, in such cases as an inquest may have been held, shall in their certificates conform to the requirements of this section of this Act.

"Sec. 2. The City Inspector of the City of New-York shall keep a record of the birth, shall be numbered and recorded in the order in which they are received by the recording officer, and the record thereof shall be sta

and the time when the record was made.

"Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Iospector of the City of New-York, on the third Monday in each month, to transmit an abstract of his registry of marriages, births and deaths for the month next preceding, duly certified to

and deaths for the month next preceding, duly certified to the Secretary of State.

"Sec. 4. The City inspector of the City of New York, for his services as required by his act, shall be entitled to receive such fees for recording each birth, marriage or death, sathe Board of Supervisors of the City of the New York may establish; the fees for the recording of births being payable by the Board of Supervisors, and recording of marriages by the person reporting the same, it being provided, that the fee for recording each birth and marriage shall not exceed the sum of ten cents.

"Sec. 5. Every clergyman, magistrate, or other person selemnizing a marriage, and reporting the same, in accordance with this act, shall be entitled to demand and receive for the same, for the parties, the sum of at least one dollar.

for the same, for the parties, the sum of at least one dollar, out of which he shall pay the fee for the recording such marriage.

"Sec. 6. The secretary of state shall prepare and furnish to the city inspector of the city of New-York blank forms of returns, as herein before specified and shall accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as may be necessary and useful, and he shall receive the said returns and prepare from them such tabular results, with remarks thereon, as will render them of practical utility, and shall make a report thereof annually to the legislature.
"Sec. 7. Every person who shall neglect or refuse to

comply with or violate the provisions of this act, shall for feit and pay, for each offence, the sum of fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the mayor, alder nen and commonalty of the city of New York, and the

men and commonally of the city of New York, and the penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over, one half there of to the corporation of the city of New York, and one half to the party making complaint thereof.

"Sec. 8. All such parts of the act entitled 'An act providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths,' passed April 28, 1847, as relates to the city of New York, conflicting or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 9. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, before which the secretary of state shall cause a conv

"Sec. 9. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, before which the secretary of state shall cause a copy of the same to be officially published in at least one of the papers published in the city of New York, with a notice to all magistrates, elergymen, physicians and other persons interested, of the time when it will become a law.

"State of New York, Secretary's Office. I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this of bee, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of the said original.

"Given under my hand and seal of office at the city of

refrom, and of the whole of the said original.

Given under my hand and seal of office at the city of
Albany, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

"Henry S. Kandall, Secretary of State."

REFORMED DUTCH SYNOD.

Reported for The Tribane.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 3, 1833.

WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with prayer. The following resolutions of the Committee on Education passed:

Escoled, That the Academy among the Hollanders in Michigan be taken us der the care of this Synod.

Resolved, That the accumulated sum of \$2,000, reported by the Board of Education, be invested for the purpose of aiding this School. Tho interest annually accruing to be paid toward the support of the teachers of the same.

interest annually accraing to be paid toward the support of the same.

Reserved, That whenever this shall become a self-enstaining School, then the Beard of Education invest the sum of \$2,000 for the endowment of a scholership, to be called the Livingston Scholarship, after the late Professor John H. Livingston, D. D.

The Committee on Elections reported the following gentlemen as duly elected to the offices annexed to their

BDES:
Foord of Corporation—Abraham Van Nest.
Directors—John Knox, D. D., Wm. B. Crosby, T. Frelinghuysen.
Treasurer—Issac Young.
Board of Foreign Missions—I. Ferris, D. D., J. M. Macsulay, Geo.
Fisher, D. D., Wm. B. Crosby, W. W. Townsend.
Board of Domestic Missions—Geo. G. Fisher, D. D., John Garretson,
C. Strong, J. N. Wyckoff, D. D., T. W. Chambers, Elders Saydam,
filler. Stewart.

vart. Education-T. E. Vermilye, D. D., S. A. Van Vranken, D. braham Vun Nest.

Board of Education—1. E. verminye, D. D., S. A. van Vranken, D. D., Elder Abraham Van Nest.

Standing Committee on Intiger's College—Isaac Ferris, D. D.

Board of Sabbath School Union—Revis Geo. W Bethuno, D. D., John
Rucz, D. D., B. C. Taylor, D. D., Isaac Ferris, D. D., W. R. Gordon,
Elders Bussing, Kocse, Brower, Little, Conover, A. Van Nest, and
John A. Gray, Kocse, Brower, Little, Conover, A. Van Nest, and
John A. Gray, Charles of Seminary—Revs. T. W. Chambers, R.
C. Steele, C. Van Cleef, J. Romeyn Berry, Carrish L. Roof,
Missionary Preachers—On Foreign Missions—Primarius, George W.
Bething, D. D. Sacundus, Jos G. Heeg, D. D.

Demestic Missoons—Alex McClelland, D. D., Primarius; Rev. J. C.
Van Stein, Secundus. Demestic Misscons—Alex. McClelland, D. D., Primarias; Rev. J. C. Var. Sieur, Scundus.
Delegate to General Assembly of the Presbyterias Church—Primarius, Ianeirord Wells, D. D.; Sacundus, Rev. A. Palhennas.

The following resolutions, reported by the Committee on lissions, were adopted:

Missions, were adopted:

Ecolecd. That the subject of the sriganization of Classes of India, be referred to the particular Synod of New-York.

Resolved. That we view with sorrow and alarm the want of a sufficient missionary splicif in our chomber.

Resolved. That the Corresponding Secretary of our Foreign Board be requisted to visite the Theological Seminary of our church in the course of the coming year, and present the claims of the missionary work, and mass open their prayerful consideration the inquiry work, and they are not called of God to preach the Gospel among the

athers. The Committee on the State of Religion reported through The Committee on the State of Religion reported through its Chairman, Ray. C. Van Santvoord.

This report sets forth the religious condition of the Churches for the year 1852-53, and represents it to have been of more than ordinary prosperity. There has been much activity in the outling of church edifices, in the organization of new churches, and in efforts generally to extend the church. The greater outlay of means to advance the outward prosperity of the Church has not reduced, but increased the amount given to religious charities. The number received into the Church on confession of faith ouring the year is 1724; the admission by certificate, 1333; total, 3117. Suspensions, 43; deaths, 641.

It was agreed to hold an evening session, commencing at 8 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

EVENING SESSION.

The case of Rev. John Ebaugh came up on his a p.44 from the decision of Particular Synod of New-York, onfirming the decision of the Classis of New-York, susjancing him from the Minis cy.

The appeal and reasons of appeal were read. The comments in the case were read. The appellant, Rev. Mc. Ebaugh, was heard in his justification and defense of the charges preferred against him. Before the close of his of dress the hour of adjournment arrived. Closed with prove by Rev. Dr. Wells.

Thursday Moraine Sasston.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

by Rev. Dr. Wells.

Thursday Morsine Session.

The entire session was consumed in hearing the case of Mr. Ebaugh. On the conclusion of his plea in justification, the Commissioners of Classis and Particular Synod, Rev. Mr. Gorden, and Rev. T. W. Chambers, were heard. Rev. Mr. Sampson, the counsel for Mr. Ebaugh, followed, and, before circsing, the Synod adjourned. Closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Schenck.

AFTERSON SESSION.

Synod resumed the consideration of Mr. Ebaugh's case. Mr. Stimpson closed his argument for the appeliant. The parties then withdrew, while the Synod proceeded to deliberate on the case, each member being limited to three minutes in speaking on the question. The question was finally taken on the following resolution:

Reoleced, That the appeal of Jos. Ebaugh be sustained.

Decided in the regative unanimously. So the decision of both the Classis and the Particular Synod of New York, was confirmed by the higher court, and Mr. Ebaugh rappended from exercising the functions of the ministry. The charges against Mr. Ebaugh were, confurmacy, the publication of standerous and defamatory charges against members of the Classis of New York, and the bringing plant charges against ministers of the Classis in the discharge of their duties, through the channel of an indictunent in the Civil Court. The upanimity of all the judicatories which

have had this matter before them on the last trial, is a very significant feature in this unpleasant transaction.

The Committee on Education completed their report, by recommending more strict attention on the part of the Churches to catechetical instruction. Adopted.

The following preamble and resolutions touching the Sunday School, were adopted.

The following preamble and resolutions touching the Sunday School, were adopted.

Whereas, The Board of Managers of the General Synod's Sabbaild School Union, and the School Union is suxiliary to the American Sunday School Union, Research That in secondance with the terms of the Constitution of the beard, the Tressurer of said Board be directed to pay over to the Tressurer of the American Sunday School Union the balances are the title Tressury, and that such balances as may hereafter scenes, be also thus annually transmitted to the American Study School Union.

Received, That the Board also transmit every year to the American Sunday School Union, a copy of the Semi-Annual Report which the seried up to the General Synod

On the subject of a Board of Publication for the Church, the fallowing action was taken:

On the subject of a Board of Publication for the Churche the fellowing action was taken:

\*\*Reveiced\*\*. That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the practice cability of establishing a permanent Board, to be called the Board of Publication of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, the object of which shall be, to publish, at the lowest practicable prices, such approved works pertaining to the history, povernment, excitme and religious interature of our Church, and of other Evangelical Churches, as shall be best calculated to promote the comfort and religious interage of the Churches.

\*\*Reveiced\*\*, That said Committee shall report at the max meeting of General Syned, and it, in their opinion, it shall be expedient to organize such a Board, that they submit a plan for the same.

The Committee consists of the following persons:

Reva. T. C. Strong. W. J. R. Taylor, A. Maclure, and the Elders Same.

B. Shieffelin and C. F. Crosby.

Dr. Neal, the Corresponding Delegate from the Presby-

B. Shiefelin and C. F. Crosby.

Dr. Neal, the Corresponding Delogate from the Presbyterian Synod, here took leave of the body, expressing his
pleasure at the interview which he had enjoyed, and his
exmest wishes for the welfare of the Church whose order,

pleasure at the interview which he had enjoyed, and his earnest wishes for the welfare of the Church whose order, doctrines, and spirit, were so closely allied to his own. His remarks were replied to by the President of Synod, and the sentiments he had uttered cordially reciprocated.

The Report of the Committee on Accounts, was presented and adop ed.

A vote of thanks was returned to the Third Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, for their courtesy to the Synod during its sitting, and to the families generally who had entertained the members, for their hospitality.

The minutes were read and approved. A Hymn was sang by the Synod, a Prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Wardenberg, the Benediction pronounced by the President, when the Synod finally adjourned.

This meeting of Synod has been characterised by much harmony and order, in all its de liberations. Several matters of importance have been transacted, beside the usual business regularly claiming its attention, among which the action on the Lithurgy on Parochial Schools, on the alteration of the style of the Church, on the readering of the correspondence with the German Reformed Church, and on the Board of Publication may especially be mentioned.

### THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER.

The Belvidere (Ill.) Standard, of June 7, eays that the crep of winter wheat in that vicinity wid be uncommonly heavy. Corn, also, is starting ahead finely this warm weather, and the same of ats. As to peaches, it is going to be a regular peach year. The trees are as full as they can stick of little peaches.

Accounts from all quarters of the State continue to represent the crops as looking as well as could be wished. The winter wheat never promised better. It is vigorous and well advanced—some two or three weeks earlier than usual, having already begun to head out. If no mischance occurs between this and harvest our farmers will need all the hands they can get to gather in the produce of thekeming fields.

The weather for two weeks past has been delightful, just. The weather for two weeks past has been delightful, just right to give vegetation a good start. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, and every variety of vegetables are doing well—they never bid fairer to yied bountfully. Full will be plenty this fall, as trees of all kinds hang full, and there is

plenty this fall as trees of an another to the chance for any more frost.

Wool is gradually making its way into market, and sells at good remunerating prices, all hou, h they are not yet fully established. Prices ranged from 35 to 50 cents. No "anxiety" among buyers.
[Marshall (Mich.) Statorman, June 5.

The crop of grass in the Connecticut Valley will be very great this season. The prospects of fruit are very good, though apples do not promise so abundant a harvest as last year. The cherries, now beginning to ture, are more plentiful than last year, though they need more hot weather to give them a flavor. [Hartford (Conn.) Times, June 11. Never, we think, have we noticed at this season of the

Never, we think, have we noticed at this season of the year a fairer promise of abundant crops of every description. Our frequent rains during the two last months have given an unusual growth to grass, which must be heavy, unless injured by drought, which perhaps may be feared after so much rain in the early months. Corn, potatoes and winter grain are all looking well, and promise abundant harvests. One of our farmers told us early last week that he had twelve acres of winter wheat that was already headed out. Pastures are for vard, and the prospects of those engaged in stock growing and the dairy business, we should judge, were never more flattering. Wool commands a high price, and, in fact, the farmers never had a brighter future before them than at present. [Lebanon (N. H.) Whig, 10th, The whole of last week up to Monday was intensely hot and dry. A few drops of rain fell on the earth twice, and though several times the clouds gladdened our heart with the prospect of a refreshing shower our hopes were disappointed.

We hear that the drought is seriously retarding the corn,

the prospect of a refreshing shower our hopes were disappointed.

We hear that the drought is seriously retarding the corn, though bringing on the wheat harvest rapidly. Many farmers report extensive damage to wheat crops from the fly, and the opision prevails that in our County the crop will fall much below the average of the last two seasons.

[Zaneville (O.) Aurora, June 2.

Whilst many fields are nearly destroyed, (by the fly) and some totally so, in many parts of the County the damage is quite trifling. The fly, in comection with the severe drouth now raging, we suppose will reduce the wheatcrep of the County some 30 or 40, per cent below the average of ordinary years. The flax and outs crops are now suffering most severely for rain. In this immediate neighborhood there has not been rain enough to lay the dust for many weeks.

A gentleman from Darke County informs us that on Mondsy, the most tremendous rain fell at Greenville, that ever was remembered "by the oldest inhabitant." Greenville creek and Stillwater were both rend-red unfordable by the sudden rise.

[Eaton (Ohio) Register, June 9.

sudden rise. Eaton (Ohio) Eegister, June 9.

sudden rise. [Eaton (Ohio) Register, June 9. The destruction (by fly) does not seem to be general, but is confined to some fields, and neighborhoods, while others are free. Within a mile or two the wheat in one field seems to be rained almost completely, while in another it promises an abundant harvest. The spring crops as yet, with the xeption of oats and grass, are very backward, and furnish no indication of what they will be. Oats and grass promise finely, and corn was very much delayed by the wet weather in its planting, and has scarcely get a good start yet. The cropmay however be good. [Wooster (O.) Repub., Jane 9.

Erom the nearness of the harvest, there are strong hopes hat but little, if any, general injury will be done by the fly that but little, if any, general injury will be done by the fly this season. The prospects, so far, have been in tavor of the heaviest Wheat crop known in Dearborn C unty for many long years, and it would most certainly be very pro-voking to our farmers to have their hopes blasted. [Aurora (Ind.) Standard, June 9.

We have never witnessed a more "growing time," and those who know tell us that the prospect of good crops of all

the grains, never was better.
(Jonesville (Mich.) Telegraph, June 9. BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND-

Brutal Treatment of a Woman by Her Hussand—Her Death—His Arrest and Imprisonment.—At an early hour yesterday afternoon, intelligence was conveyed to the District Attorney of the sudden death of a woman in West Troy, caused by injuries received at the hands of her husband. In company with Officer Johnson he immediately repaired to that place, and on arriving there, was informed that her friends were conveying her to Waterford for burisl. They started in pursuit, and overtook the functal procession before it reached that place. The District Attorney requested her friends to bring the physician temake a post mortem examination. This they refused to de, and after some time spent in endeavoring to persuade them to do so, it was agreed upon that they should take it to Waterford and bring it back to West Troy this morning. It spears from the statement of Officer Johnson, that they deceased was the wife of Patrick Manloy; that he had besten her with a club, and also that he had not only fractured but broken her log with it. He acknowledged his guilt, and excused himself for being guilty of such brutal and fiendish conduct by saying she was drunk at the time. Her death occurred on Thursday evening, and on the following morning a Coroner's Jury was summoned. Duffern making a minute examination of the deceased, testified that the wounds inflicted upon her were sufficient to cause death; thereupon the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly, whe Manloy was arrested and placed in confinement. The Dutriet Attorney this morning dispatched Dr. Swinbourne to the first Attorney this morning dispatched Dr. Swinbourne to the first Attorney this morning dispatched Dr. Swinbourne to the first Attorney this morning dispatched Dr. Swinbourne to the first Attorney this morning dispatched Dr. Swinbourne to the first Attorney this morning dispatched Dr. Swinbourne to the first Attorney this morning dispatched Dr. Swinbourne to the first Attorney this morning dispatched Dr. Swinbourne to the first Attorney this morning dispatched Dr. Swinbour

Ay. [Alb. Eve. Jour, 11th.]

Ay. A court martial was recently held in here of cropping the hair and publicly whipping?

Wrican women, the sentence being executed by his with pleaded not guilty. The court martial found his at ity in one case, and in the other they found that the preven, but they attached no criminality thereto accorably acquitted him. This decision was disapped to Colonel Sumner, who very properly administered a ratbuke to the Court, and all others who would inflict natural punishment upon the helpless. We sincerely the matter will not be permitted to rest here. This is seems to be as inhuman a ruffian as his namesake figures in the story of Oliver Twist. Certainly he is a figure to the army, and should be dismissed without degrace to the army, and should be dismissed without degrace to the barbarity as the public flogging of women to be lerated in the middle of the nineteenth century, and be man in the service of a civilized country? Ha and was justly held up to the execution of the whole civil and world for similar brutality.

MAIL ROBER SENTENCED.—Wm. Price, a youth a second of the summand of the second of the whole civil and world for similar brutality.

MAIL ROBER SENTENCED.—Wm. Price, a youth a second of the state of the distance of the indianapolis, to an indictment for robbing the mass carrier between Terre Hatte and Bloomington, a second the state Prisos for 10 years, being the estime fixed by law.

Enoch Reed has escaped! Convicted tast February being United States Circuit Court, in this city, of having recent are imprisorment. But day before yeaterday he dear the United States Circuit Court, in this city, of having recent in the state Prisos for 10 years, being the estime fixed by law.

Enoch Reed has escaped! Convicted tast February being bushhment prescribed by law—a fine of \$1,000 and \$1